UNRWA AN INVESTMENT IN PEOPLE

United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East

The Palestine Refugees

1948 Exodus

Nearly three-quarters of a million Palestinians became refugees during and in the aftermath of the 1948 Arab-Israeli war, sparked by the creation of the state of Israel in the former British mandate territory of Palestine. The refugees, mostly small landowners, farm workers and labourers, fled, or were forced to leave, to neighbouring Arab lands, mainly to Trans-Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Egypt, and what is now the Israeli-occupied West Bank and Gaza Strip. This massive influx of destitute families in dire need of food, medicine and shelter placed an overwhelming burden on the infrastructure of the Arab host countries.

The Palestine Refugees

Prospects for a quick settlement of the refugee problem soon diminished and the plight of the refugees grew worse. The United Nations General Assembly was prompted to take action. On 8 December 1949, it created the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East (UNRWA) through resolution 302(IV).

The Agency's original mandate was to provide direct relief and works programmes for the refugees in cooperation with local governments and to plan for a time when relief would no longer be necessary.

Over the years, the terms of UNRWA's mandate, as embodied in successive UN resolutions and decisions, have evolved to include general and legal assistance to Palestine refugees.

UNRWA's mission was intended to be brief. The international community expected that some of the refugees would be allowed to return to their homes while others would be absorbed in neighbouring Arab countries.

However, despite continuous international efforts and numerous UN resolutions, the problem of Palestine refugees remains unresolved and UNRWA's three-year mandate has had to be renewed, most recently until June 1996.

UNRWA defines a Palestine refugee as a person whose normal residence was Palestine for a minimum of two years before the 1948 Arab-Israeli war and who lost both home and livelihood as a result of the conflict and took refuge in one of the areas which today comprise Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab

An UNRWA food ration distribution centre in the 1950s. Aida camp, West Bank

The Palestine Refugees

Republic and the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Direct descendants of registered refugees are also eligible for Agency assistance.

In 1950, UNRWA provided humanitarian assistance and emergency relief to over 910,000 registered Palestine refugees.

In 1993, that number has grown to over 2.7 million through natural population growth, as a result of the occupation of the West Bank, Gaza Strip and the Golan Heights by Israel in 1967, and due to recurrent Middle East conflicts.

About 940,000 of the refugees still live in 59 refugee camps. Others have found accommodation in nearby villages and towns in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.

Emergency food distribution after 1967 war

The Palestine Refugees

Marka camp

Refugees in Jordan

Over one million refugees live in Jordan, the largest concentration in any Middle Eastern country. They have had the same rights and obligations as Jordanians since they became eligible for Jordanian citizenship in 1952.

Less than a quarter of the refugees live in the 10 refugee camps. In the aftermath of the Persian Gulf war, Jordan was forced to absorb about 300,000 returnees from Kuwait and other Gulf countries. Many of those coming back from these countries were refugees entitled to UNRWA's services.

Tyre area

Refugees in Lebanon

Over half of the 328,000 Palestine refugees stranded in Lebanon live in 12 refugee camps. Palestinians may not work without special permits and very few have been able to find steady employment.

Nearly two decades of civil war, the 1978 and 1982 Israeli invasions, and political instability have caused suffering for Palestinians and Lebanese alike. Thousands of men, women and children were killed or maimed. Thousands more were made homeless or destitute and continue to live in appalling conditions. While the situation in Lebanon has improved over the past year, the impact of strife remains .

Khan Eshieh camp

Refugees in the Syrian Arab Republic

More than 310,000 refugees live in the Syrian Arab Republic. About 29 per cent continue to live in 10 refugee camps, mainly in the Damascus area. In 1967, over 100,000 refugees fled the Golan Heights during the Arab-Israeli war and took refuge in other parts of Syria. Another few thousand refugees who left Lebanon to escape the war have taken up residence in Syria .

Palestine refugees enjoy the same rights as Syrian citizens, except for the right to vote and buy land.

The Palestine Refugees

Dheisheh camp

Refugees in the West Bank

In the West Bank, about a quarter of the 479000 registered refugees live in 19 refugee camps. The majority are scattered in the towns and villages throughout the West Bank. Since 1952, as the West Bank had already been under Jordanian administration, Palestinians who had come from the territory incorporated by Israel have been able to obtain Jordanian citizenship. Their descendants have enjoyed the same right despite Jordan's withdrawal from legal and administrative responsibility for the West Bank in July 1988.

Jabalia camp

Refugees in the Gaza Strip

Over 600,000 Palestine refugees live in the Gaza Strip and form about three quarters of the total population of Gaza. About 55 per cent live in eight overcrowded refugee camps with population densities reaching up to 100,000 persons per square kilometre in single storey housing. Gaza is about 40 km long and between 6 and 10 km wide. Unemployment is estimated to range between 30 and 50 per cent.

LIVING UNDER OCCUPATION

Since 1967, Palestinians have lived under Israeli occupation in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. They have suffered from worsening economic hardship, legal and political restrictions and harsh measures applied by the Israeli military and civil authorities. Since the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising - the intifadah - in December 1987, over one thousand Palestinians have been killed and tens of thousands injured, arrested or detained.

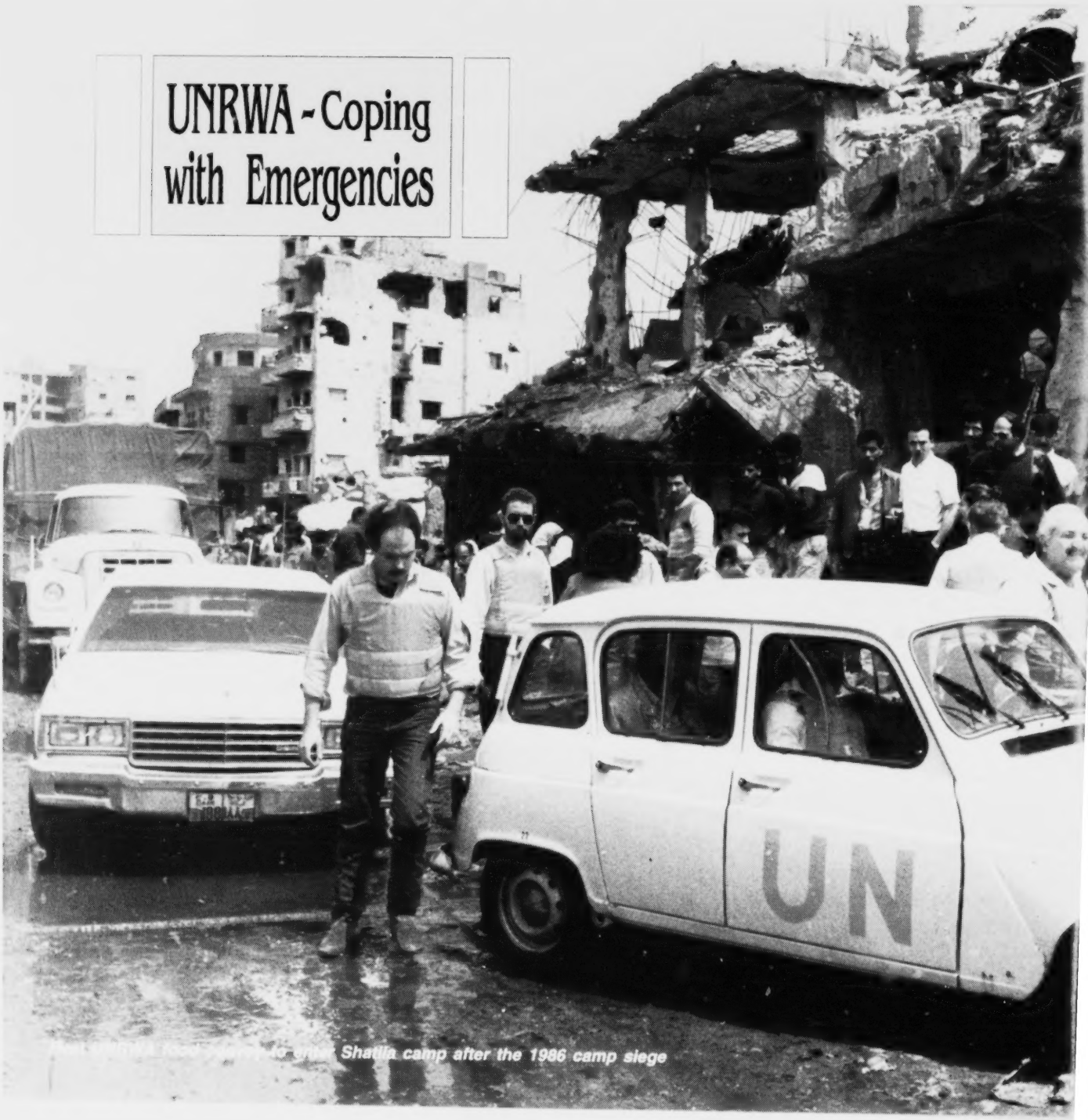
Number of Registered Palestine Refugees

(as at 30 June each year)

	1950	1960	1970	1980	1990	1993
Jordan	506,200	613,743	506,038	716,372	929,097	1,072,561
Lebanon	127,600	136,561	175,958	226,554	302,049	328,176
Syrian Arab Republic	82,194	115,043	158,717	209,362	280,731	314,039
West Bank (a)	–	–	272,692	324,035	414,298	479,023
Gaza Strip	198,227	255,542	311,814	367,995	496,339	603,380
TOTAL (b)	**914,221**	**1,120,889**	**1,425,219**	**1,844,318**	**2,422,514**	**2,797,179**

a) Until 1967, the West Bank of Jordan was administered an an integral part of the Jordan field.
b) This total excludes 45,800 persons receiving relief in Israel, who were the responsibility of UNRWA until June 1952.

UNRWA - Coping with Emergencies



Shatila camp after the 1986 camp siege

UNRWA - Coping with Emergencies

Emergencies have become a way of life for UNRWA. Throughout its 43 year history, the Agency has repeatedly had to intervene with emergency humanitarian aid in times of military and civil conflict.

The first emergency came just six years after UNRWA's establishment when Israeli forces invaded the Gaza Strip in 1956. Refugee housing and Agency property were destroyed or damaged in the fighting. Hundreds of refugees lost their homes and had to flee to safer areas.

Family members awaiting to see relatives in detention, Gaza Strip

UNRWA - Coping with Emergencies

The Arab-Israeli war in June 1967 resulted in the displacement of more than half a million Palestinians. Over 200,000 refugees from 1948 were uprooted for the second time, most of them fleeing from the West Bank to Jordan. UNRWA quickly stepped in to distribute food rations, medicine, tents, clothing and blankets. Refugee shelters, Agency health centres and schools were quickly repaired so that regular operations could continue.

Conflict in Jordan in 1970, and the Arab-Israeli war of 1973 also had a major impact on Palestine refugees and UNRWA activities.

The outbreak of civil war in Lebanon in 1975 caused death and destruction in both the Palestinian and Lebanese communities. UNRWA's Lebanon Field Office continued operating despite constant shelling and turmoil. Emergency teams worked around-the-clock to provide food, blankets and medical supplies to displaced refugee families. By June 1978, the security situation had deteriorated to the point that UNRWA Headquarters, which had been in Beirut since May 1950, had to move to Vienna, Austria. A branch of Headquarters was also set up in Amman, Jordan.

In 1978, southern Lebanon again became the focus of conflict. Israeli military action there led to the displacement of thousands of residents, including Palestine refugees. UNRWA rapidly mobilised a comprehensive programme of emergency assistance.

Four years later, in June 1982, the Israeli army launched a full-scale invasion of Lebanon. Thousands of refugees again fled their homes and were forced to turn to UNRWA for help. Refugee camps in southern Lebanon were destroyed or heavily damaged. UNRWA started rehousing some of the 63,000 homeless refugees in the south.

The prolonged "camps war" from June 1985 to early 1988 and fighting around Beirut camps

A destroyed UNRWA school, Ein el-Hilweh camp, 1982

UNRWA - Coping with Emergencies

Jabalia camp, Gaza Strip, under curfew

in mid-1988, caused the displacement of some 50,000 refugees from Tyre and Beirut and again led to the destruction of refugee shelters and Agency premises.

Since the outbreak of the Palestinian uprising in December 1987, UNRWA has provided emergency aid to Palestinians living in the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip who have been exposed to harsh measures employed by the Israeli authorities. Agency clinics worked day and night to cope with the flood of injured refugees. Extra medical personnel and international staff were taken on to provide emergency assistance and passive protection to the refugees. UNRWA also delivered food and essential supplies to refugee camps and towns under curfew.

During the 1991-1992 Gulf crisis, UNRWA felt the impact of an influx of Palestinians displaced from Kuwait and the Gulf region. More than 300,000 Palestinians, many of them refugees registered with the Agency, returned to UNRWA's area of operations seeking homes and jobs.

Throughout all these crises, UNRWA has had to appeal for special funding from the international community to support its emergency measures.

UNRWA's Regular Programmes

Three main social development programmes make up the backbone of UNRWA's assistance for Palestine refugees: education, health, and relief and social services. In 1992, these programmes accounted for a combined total of 80 per cent of the Agency's U.S. $306 million regular and emergency expenditure.

Prefabricated classroom, UNRWA school, Jarash camp, Jordan

Education

Over the years, the Agency has spent an increasing proportion of its budget on its education programme for Palestine refugees. In 1992, the education programme absorbed almost 46 per cent of UNRWA's regular and emergency expenditure. In the 1992/93 school year, over 392,000 pupils were enrolled in 641 Agency elementary and preparatory schools in all five fields. Overcrowding in classes continues to be a major problem, hampering the delivery of quality education. Over 75 per cent of UNRWA schools operate on double shifts and class sizes average over 50 pupils per class. Many school buildings, built some 25 to 30 years ago as temporary structures, are now dilapidated and need constant renovation or complete reconstruction.

The Agency also runs eight vocational and technical training centres in the Middle East. About 5,100 students, both men and women, are currently enrolled in 42 trade and technical courses. UNRWA also offers 750 university scholarships a year for refugees. Since 1952, some 42,000 young Palestinians have graduated from Agency training centres. In the past, most found employment in the Middle East labour markets. But rising economic difficulties in the region have led to soaring unemployment and even these well-trained young people are often unable to find relevant jobs.

Both schools and training centres have been forced to close repeatedly due to conflict, curfews and strikes especially in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza Strip. To combat the effects of these disruptions, UNRWA introduced a range of special teaching arrangements including distance learning programmes. Most of the 13,800 teachers and administrators are locally trained and recruited Palestine refugees. The United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) provides technical assistance for the education programme.

Siblin Training Centre, Lebanon

Health

Health is a major priority for the Agency. Health services accounted for over 20 per cent of UNRWA's 1992 regular and emergency expenditure. Initially the Agency's main aim was to control and eradicate infectious diseases. Once this task was accomplished, the Agency shifted its priority to preventive and community health care. Today UNRWA with a medical staff of 3,180 runs 118 health centres, 38 specialist clinics, 105 diabetes clinics, 99 hypertension clinics and 117 mother and child health clinics .

Mother and child clinic, Gaza town

Over six million patient visits for all medical services were recorded in 1992. On average each doctor sees some 100 patients every day. UNRWA's primary health care facilities are complemented by special arrangements for hospitalization of refugees at private and governmental hospitals through reimbursement schemes. The Agency runs a small 36-bed hospital in Qalqilia in the West Bank and plans to build a 232-bed general hospital in the Gaza Strip.

The Agency's health protection and promotion programme includes family planning, school health services and health education in addition to epidemiological surveillance and a comprehensive programme of maternal and child care. Another key objective of UNRWA's health plan aims to improve the quality of drinking water and environmental health conditions in the refugee camps. Technical co-operation and support for the programme is provided by the World Health Organization (WHO).

Relief and Social Services

In the early days of UNRWA more than 70 per cent of Agency funds were spent on relief assistance.

In 1982, the Agency discontinued food ration distribution to all refugees and introduced a system of targeted relief and social services for almost seven per cent of all registered refugees who are unable to support themselves.

Expenditure on relief and social services amounted to over 13 per cent of UNRWA's 1992 regular and emergency expenditure.

In addition to direct relief, which covers food distribution and cash grants for about 180,000 refugees facing severe economic and social hardship, development opportunities are aimed especially at disadvantaged groups, including women, children and people with disabilities.

The Agency encourages self-sufficiency among the refugees through cash grants for small-scale income-generating projects. Social services include women's programme centres, youth activities centres in the refugee camps and community-based rehabilitation centres for disabled persons.

Separate programmes also cover rehabilitation of damaged or destroyed refugee shelters, as well as the construction and maintenance of the Agency's schools, clinics and other installations.

A special hardship case family, Tyre, Lebanon

UNRWA's Special Programmes

Extraordinary Measures in Lebanon and the Occupied Territory (EMLOT)

The Agency set up a special emergency programme following the 1982 Israeli invasion in Lebanon. After the outbreak of the *intifadah* in the occupied territory in December 1987, the programme was expanded to meet special needs arising in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. These needs were dictated by measures introduced by the Israeli authorities to suppress the uprising: the use of firearms, beatings and tear-gas which caused thousands of civilian casualties; arrests and detention; deportations; house sealings and demolitions; lengthy curfews; travel restrictions and limitations on work opportunities in Israel. Expenditure during 1992 on the Extraordinary Measures in Lebanon and the Occupied Territory programme (EMLOT) totalled US $17.6 million. The programme includes emergency health services, educational initiatives, emergency relief and general assistance.

Emergency Health Services

Following the outbreak of the *intifadah*, UNRWA opened 24 emergency clinics staffed by a doctor, nurse and ambulance driver in the occupied territory to cope with the wave of *intifadah*-related injuries. In co-operation with UNICEF, the Agency also set up six physiotherapy clinics in the West Bank and six in the Gaza Strip to cope with the dramatic increase in the number of people with disabilities resulting from injuries sustained in clashes with Israeli forces. The significant increase in the incidence of mental health disorders, especially post-traumatic stress syndrome among children, prompted the Agency to establish a Mental Health Programme in the West Bank in 1991.

Educational Initiatives

A home-learning programme designed to combat the detrimental impact of frequent school closures caused by military orders, curfews and strikes has been set up in the occupied territory. UNRWA allocated extra funds to pay for supplies and equipment to produce self-learning materials which students and teachers use to continue basic schooling even when schools are closed for long periods.

UNRWA's Special Programmes

Emergency Relief

UNRWA distributed almost 800,000 food parcels in emergency food assistance to refugee families facing economic hardship in Lebanon, the West Bank and Gaza Strip during 1992. Wherever possible, the Agency combined its food assistance programme with a food for work scheme to promote a spirit of self-reliance among the refugee community.

Despite recent improvements in the security situation in Lebanon, Palestine refugees were still acutely dependent on UNRWA in 1992. High inflation and unemployment intensified the economic difficulties in the country. Small cash grants, blankets, kitchen kits and other relief supplies were also issued to homeless and displaced families.

EMLOT food distribution, Nuseirat camp, Gaza Strip

General Assistance

Additional international staff were deployed in the West Bank and Gaza Strip just after the beginning of the *intifadah* as a back-up to the Agency's normal operations. These Refugee Affairs Officers (RAOs) and Legal Officers have enabled UNRWA to continue to provide its vital services to the refugees suffering from repeated curfews, closures and outbursts of tension. At times of particular unrest and violence, UNRWA staff members have been on the scene to defuse tension and provide some measure of safety for the local population through their neutral presence and liaison work with the military authorities.

RAOs have helped to ensure that medical care reaches persons injured in clashes and demonstrations. They also act as mediators between Palestinians and the Israeli military authorities on a variety of issues including arrests and detentions, confiscation of identity cards and travel restrictions.

The Agency's legal officers help the local population to cope with the day-to-day difficulties of life under occupation. They provide legal advice and small amounts of financial assistance to refugees facing military courts, applying for family reunification or travel permits or appealing house demolition or land confiscation orders.

Expanded Programme of Assistance (EPA)

The Expanded Programme of Assistance (EPA) was launched in 1988 to improve living conditions in the refugee camps, especially in Lebanon and in the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. Programme aims include shelter rehabilitation, job creation by supporting new and existing enterprises, environmental schemes in the camps and upgrading Agency installations.

Following the Gulf war, UNRWA had to act quickly to revise its assistance when thousands of jobless migrant workers returned to the Agency's area of operation. This influx created a sudden demand for additional health, education, relief and social services. In 1991/92, the Agency expanded its programme to include Jordan and Lebanon, in addition to the occupied territory. To date, donors have contributed or pledged $45 million towards the EPA. Expenditure on EPA during 1992 totalled $12.3 million.

UNRWA's Special Programmes

Beach camp, Gaza Strip, home for over 50,000 refugees

Gaza Hospital Project

There has been no major hospital construction in the Gaza Strip since 1967 despite the fact that the demand for medical care has risen dramatically with the general deterioration of living conditions and high natural population growth. Most Palestinians have no medical insurance and cannot afford to pay the high fees at the one private and four government-run hospitals there. UNRWA has begun a project to build a 232-bed general hospital at an estimated cost of U.S. $35 million. The Commission of the European Communities has pledged ECU 13 million towards the construction costs and the Government of Denmark has pledged U.S. $6.5 million for hospital equipment.

Construction work, due to begin in 1993, will also provide employment for some 500 Palestinians. The hospital will provide permanent jobs for about 500 Palestinians after its planned opening in 1995.

Displaced refugees outside Ein el-Hilweh camp, Lebanon

Environmental Health

In the West Bank, the Gaza Strip and Lebanon, environmental sanitation needs are reaching critical proportions. To tackle the problem, the Agency has launched a major programme of improvements in sanitation and water supply systems for the refugee camps. In the Gaza Strip, UNRWA has begun to draw up a master plan in sewerage and water supply.

The Agency is also taking steps to improve environmental health in the West Bank but needs to coordinate its plans with local authorities. In Lebanon, UNRWA has appealed for U.S. $10.5 million for environmental health projects based on a comprehensive study by the World Health Organization on water supply and sewerage disposal in the refugee camps.

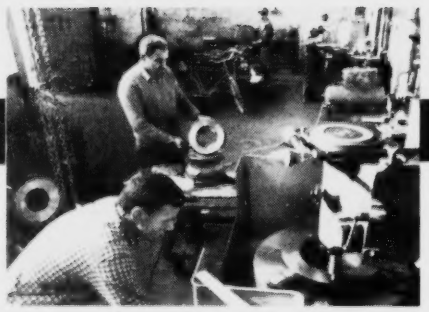
Shelter Rehabilitation

This new shelter replaces a prefabricated one built in 1968, Suf camp, Jordan

Over the years, a dramatic increase in the number of Palestinians living in the refugee camps has resulted in massive overcrowding. To add to the problem, neither the refugees nor UNRWA have had the money to upgrade shelters which are generally cramped and often unsuitable to live in. About 5,000 housing units in refugee camps in Gaza and the West Bank alone urgently need repair or reconstruction.

In Lebanon, about 7,000 Palestine refugee families were driven from their homes during 16 years of civil war. Nearly 6,000 of them are now living in makeshift accommodation, often in appalling conditions, or are squatting illegally. In 1991/92, the Agency resumed its shelter repair and reconstruction programme in Shatila refugee camp, allowing 228 families to return to their homes. In the West Bank and Gaza Strip, most of the 18,000 families registered as special hardship cases are living in dilapidated and unhygienic shelters built decades ago. The Agency is encouraging a self-help approach by giving technical advice and materials or cash grants to the refugee families so that they themselves can upgrade their homes.

The refugees' contribution to the rehabilitation programme is estimated at about 30 to 50 per cent of the value of the international community's assistance. This modest housing initiative will also create jobs for construction workers, small contractors and manufacturers of building materials.

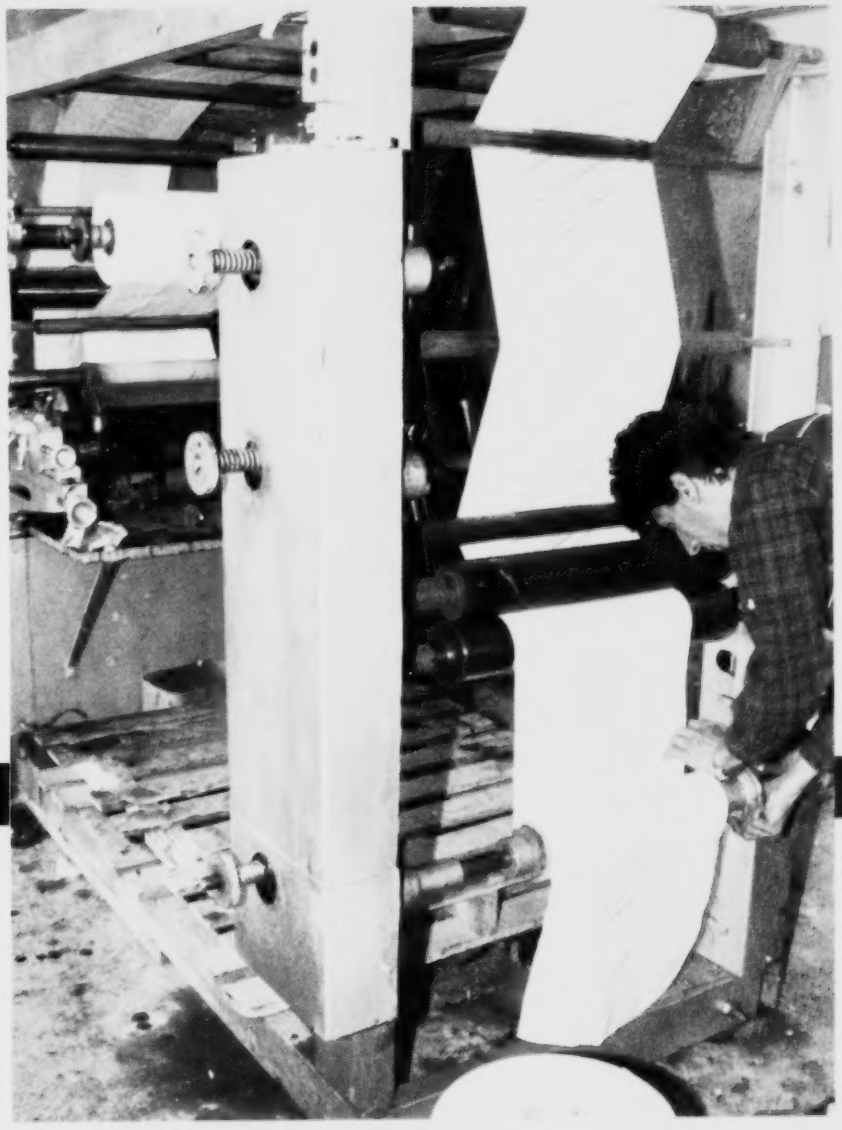


Income Generation

Unemployment and financial hardship among Palestine refugees have dramatically increased as a result of deteriorating socio-economic circumstances in the Middle East. In the occupied territory, high rates of taxation by the Israeli authorities have made matters worse, hampering economic growth. In 1991, UNRWA set up an income-generation and job- creation programme to encourage local self-sufficiency. The aim of the programme is to provide seed capital of U.S. $20 million in revolving loans to small businesses over five years creating about 5,000 new jobs.

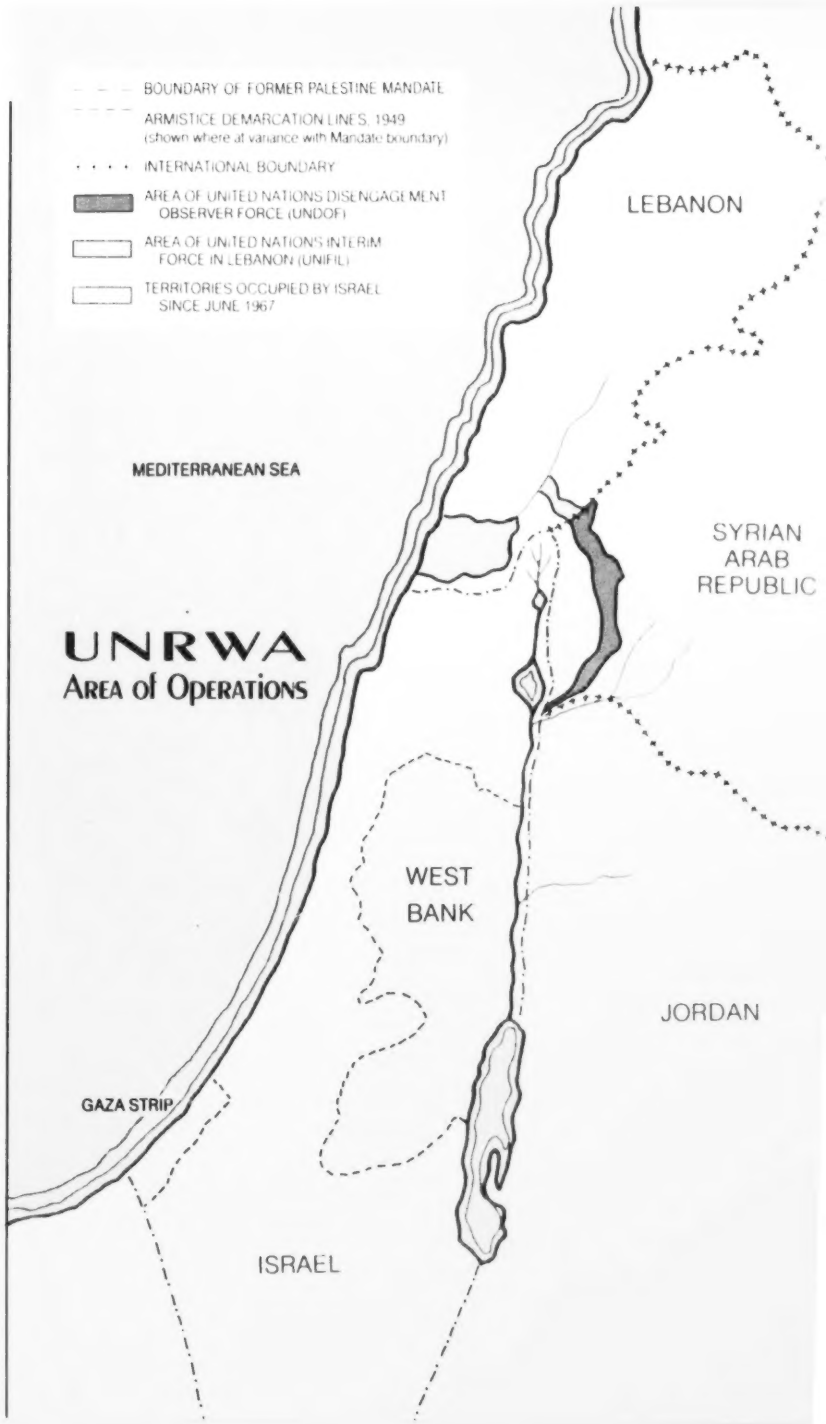
The Agency is supporting these income-generation activities by organising business education

courses and training in selected technical skills for loan recipients. The main focus of the programme is in the occupied territory, but programmes are also planned for Lebanon, Jordan and Syria subject to the availability of funds. As of 31 March 1993, over U.S. $2.9 million had been disbursed in 140 low-interest loans to new and existing Palestinian-run businesses, primarily in the West Bank and Gaza Strip.



UNRWA Headquarters and Field Operations

UNRWA currently employs approximately 19,000 local staff, mainly Palestine refugees, as well as about 180 international staff members from over 30 countries. The Commissioner-General, who reports to the General Assembly, heads all UNRWA operations. He is assisted by an Advisory Commission, made up of 10 member states: Belgium, Egypt, France, Japan, Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic, Turkey, the United Kingdom and the United States. The Advisory Commission meets annually to consider the draft of his annual report to the General Assembly and as often as circumstances require. UNRWA's five fields of operation in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territory of the West Bank and Gaza Strip are supervised and supported by Headquarters in Vienna, Austria, with a Headquarters Branch in Amman, Jordan.



UNRWA in figures

Registered Palestine refugees - 2,797,179

Education

Elementary and preparatory schools - 641
Number of pupils - 392,757
Student places in eight vocational training centres - 5,141
Education staff posts - 13,644

Health

Health centres - 118
Annual patient visits - 6.1 million in 1992
Health and sanitation staff posts - 3,180

Relief and Social Services

Special hardship cases - 179,000
Women's programme centres - 67
Income-generation projects (loans) - 110
Self-support projects (grants) - 608
Relief and social services staff posts - 739

UNRWA 1993 budget: U.S $317 million
- Regular: U.S. $297 million
- Emergency: U.S. $20 million

Total UNRWA staff posts: 19,793
- Area staff posts: 19,608
- International staff posts: 185

UNRWA Fields in Figures

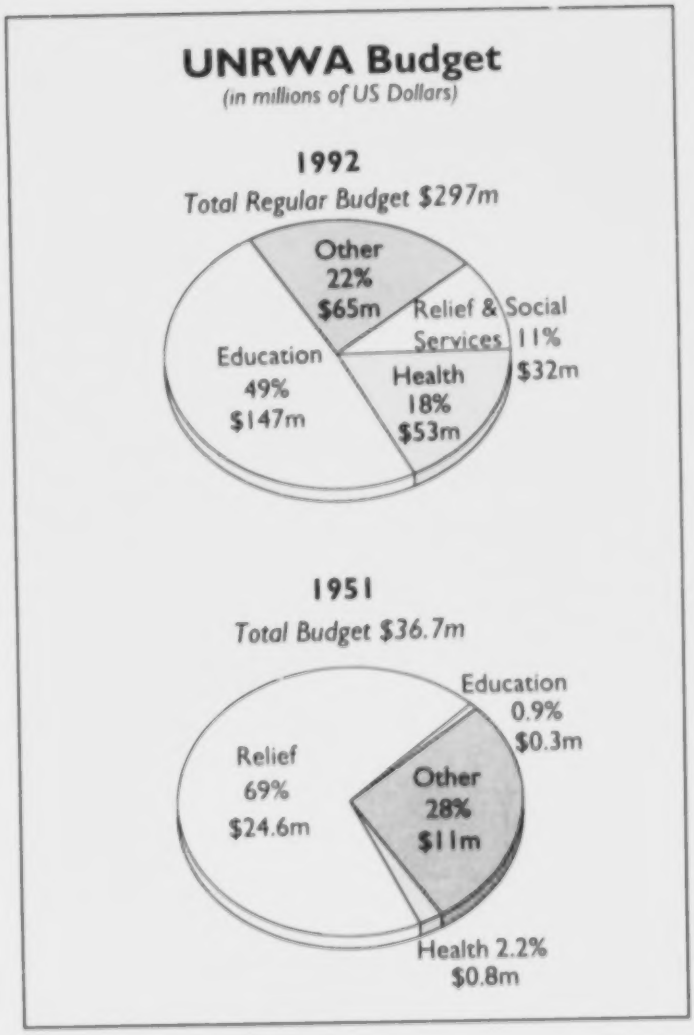
	Jordan	Lebanon	Syria	West Bank	Gaza
Registered refugees	1,072,561	328,176	314,039	479,023	603,380
Percentage of pop.	28.2	10.1	2.4	39.4	75.2
UNRWA schools	201	76	111	100	153
Pupils	152,350	33,172	60,216	42,310	104,709
Student places in VTC's	1,417	644	776	1,576	728
Education staff posts	4,925	1,490	1,982	1,887	3,277
Health centres	20	26	21	34	17
Annual patient visits	1,525,070	787,408	830,924	930,352	2,013,692
Health and sanitation posts	763	527	392	632	840
Special hardship cases	29,916	37,918	21,704	32,968	56,891
Women programme centres	20	10	12	11	14
Relief staff posts	141	97	83	146	254
Income-generation projects	14	2	0	24	70
Self-support grants	171	193	86	68	90
Total Field budget	$61.2m	$33.5m	$36.6m	$55.7m	$73.0m
Total Field staff	6,110	2,500	2,714	3,151	4,897
Area staff	6,102	2,492	2,707	3,119	4,868
International staff	8	8	7	32	29

Winter in Baqa'a camp, Jordan

UNRWA's Financing

UNRWA's regular programmes, as well as its emergency operations are almost entirely financed by voluntary contributions from the international community. Some 70 governments, the European Community, and various inter-governmental, non-governmental and voluntary organizations contribute to UNRWA. In addition, the host countries provide services directly to the refugees. UNRWA's finances are frequently overstretched and contributions seldom keep pace with the increasing demands. At the beginning of 1993, the Agency was facing a shortfall of over $28 million to its $300 million regular budget and $20 million emergency programme requirements.

UNRWA is constantly working to improve its cost efficiency by applying the principle of self-reliance throughout all its services and programmes. The Agency's increasing commitment to community initiative, self-help housing repair and income generation is far more than an effort to streamline costs - it is an investment in people.



1992 Contributions

Contributions by Donor (Cash & Kind) for all Funds in 1992

Total contributions over $250,000 only. In thousands of U.S. Dollars

Donor	Total Contributions		Grand Total
	Cash	In-Kind	
Governments			
United States	$69,000	–	$69,000
Sweden	26,314	–	26,314
Japan	11,024	14,762	25,786
Italy	13,872	92	13,964
Norway	10,484	–	10,484
United Kingdom	10,432	–	10,432
Canada	9,645	–	9,645
Germany	8,536	–	8,536
Switzerland	3,392	4,915	8,307
Netherlands	7,289	–	7,289
Denmark	6,344	–	6,344
Belgium	696	3,050	3,746
Finland	3,583	33	3,616
Austria	2,479	272	2,751
Spain	2,607	–	2,607
Australia	2,165	–	2,165
France	2,067	–	2,067
Saudi Arabia	1,200	–	1,200
China	60	595	655
United Arab Emirates	500	–	500
Morocco	326	–	326
Inter-Governmental Organizations			
European Community	$42,759	$24,336	$67,095
AGFUND, Saudi Arabia	284	–	284
UN Organizations			
United Nations	$11,098	–	$11,098
UNESCO	–	1,533	1,533
WHO	50	827	877
UNICEF	3	341	344
Other Donors			
Red Crescent, Egypt	–	$474	$474
Supplies & Marketing	–	308	308

An expanded list of donors is available on request.

An UNRWA health team screening school children, Fawwar camp, West Bank

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